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NOTES

PROGRAM OF ANNUAL MEETING. The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Economic Association will be held at Minneapolis, December 27-30. The executive committee meeting will be held on Saturday, December 27, at 9 A. M., followed by a business meeting of the association with reports of committees, etc. The first session of the association will be held on Saturday morning; the subject for discussion will be The Control of Public Service Corporations. The second meeting, Saturday evening, is a joint session with the American Sociological Society, at which addresses will be delivered by presidents Kinley and Small. The third session, on Monday, is devoted to the subject of Theory of Making Railway Rates. On Monday afternoon there will be round table meetings; at one of these Professor Carver will describe the Rural Organization Service, and at another Professor Taylor will lead a discussion on Theory of Rent in the Light of Present Conditions in American Agriculture. On Tuesday, at the fifth session, the subject of Syndicalism will be considered; and in the afternoon, at the sixth session, The Economic Effects of the Legal Trust Dissolution. It is expected that Professor J. H. Gray will present a paper on The Control of Public Service Corporations; Dr. B. H. Meyer, on The Theory of Rates; Mr. John Graham Brooks, on Syndicalism; and Professor W. E. Hotchkiss, on The Economic Effects of Legal Trust Dissolution.

THE NATIONAL TAX CONFERENCE. The Seventh National Conference on State and Local Taxation was held under the auspices of the National Tax Association at Buffalo, October 23-25. There were present 245 delegates representing 18 colleges and universities, 33 states, Canada, and Porto Rico.

For the most part, the discussions this year followed those of last year, the chief topics being centralization of administration, classification of property, and the taxation of corporations, forests, and mines.

Several departures were recommended by Professor Seligman in his presidential address: that henceforth the conference should not confine its attention to state and local taxation, but should consider federal taxes also, particularly those affecting state and local taxes; that not only taxes and revenues, but expenditures, also, should be considered; the extension of the association's publishing activities; and the creation of a central office. Steps have already been taken to put most or all of these recommendations into effect.

Few papers of the conference provoked more animated debate than that of Professor Joseph French Johnson on "Increment Taxes and the Partial Exemption of Buildings." For the most part, this was a discussion of the so-called Sullivan-Shortt bill which proposes a reduction of taxation upon New York city buildings by 10 per cent each year for five years, at the end of which time they will be taxed upon only half of their value. It has been advocated chiefly as a means of encouraging building and relieving congestion. Professor Johnson claimed that such a change would probably result in higher buildings and lower rents, but an increase of congestion; that it would not have the slightest effect upon speculation; and that the most important result would be the decline in all land values and hence a much higher tax rate upon the smaller base. He advocated a 1 per cent increment tax upon New York city land values as being of a different nature, easily estimated and rapidly increasing in productivity from year to year. Mr. C. H. Shields of Washington and Mr. A. C. Pleydell of New Jersey denied the validity and pertinency of some of Professor Johnson's points. Mr. Shortt of Canada deprecated the custom of citing the experiences of Vancouver and other cities of British Columbia as conclusive of how such taxation would work in the long run, or in older communities: these cities are still in the experimental stage and present conditions point toward a reversal in taxation policies as well as a great collapse in values.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Pennsylvania has just adopted the principles of the Sullivan-Shortt bill for second-class cities, that is, for Scranton and Pittsburgh. However, the total 50 per cent reduction on buildings is spread over a longer period and will not be reached until 1925.

The committee on the taxation of public service corporations, of which Professor C. J. Bullock was chairman, advocated classification of property for purposes of taxation and thus the securing of real rather than formal equality. Mr. A. S. Dudley of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway argued that classification means heavier and unreasonable taxation of corporations and opposed the tendency toward removal of all constitutional limitations as to uniformity. Professor T. S. Adams expressed the belief that the best protection from inequitable taxation is not in constitutions, but in the public sense of fair play.

Professor Fred R. Fairchild presented the report of the joint committee (with committee of National Conservation Conference) on forest taxation, which recommended a low annual tax plus a yield tax upon

the timber harvested. Mr. C. M. Zander of the Arizona Tax Commission presented the report of the committee on the taxation of mines and mineral lands. This recommended the taxation of ore deposits and output in such a way as to encourage development and at the same time to require the owners to pay their just share of taxes instead of exempting or favoring such property, as has frequently been the practice in the past.

In other papers and in a round table discussion led by Mr. L. E. Birdzell of North Dakota reports were made concerning problems and progress in various states. Professor O. C. Lockhart discussed the failure of Ohio to get rid of the general property tax; Professor J. A. Fairlie gave a somewhat similar report for Illinois; and Mr. Carlton B. Pierce for New Jersey. Mr. Adelbert Moot of New York recommended retrenchment in expenditures as did Mr. E. E. Woodbury, who recommended also the repeal of the New York "secured-debts tax law." Chairman T. F. Byrnes of the New York commission advocated increased powers for the commission instead of only advisory ones in the supervision of local assessments. Judge R. J. LeBoeuf of Albany advocated a gross earnings tax only for New York corporations and an efficiency in the administration of state revenues and expenditures comparable to that used in ordinary business. Mr. D. M. Link of Indiana discussed the term, salary, and method of selecting assessors; and Professor C. L. Raper the frequency of assessments. Mr. W. W. Pollock, of the Manufacturers Appraisal Co., Cleveland, Ohio, advocated the employment of private appraisal companies to aid public assessors in the securing of expert assessments. Mr. J. F. Adams of Colorado discussed the sales method of equalizing assessments; and Mr. Thomas E. Lyons of Wisconsin the supervision of assessments and the important precedent called the Daniels decision, which upholds the right of a state commission to reassess a county improperly assessed, even though the state constitution guarantees the right of home rule. Mr. T. B. Paton, general counsel for the American Bankers Association, surveyed the taxation of banks in the United States; and Dr. R. H. Whitten, statistician of the New York Public Service Commission, presented a paper on the "Relation between Value for Tax and Rate Regulation Purposes" wherein he maintained that each and every value is valid only for the purpose for which it is made.

Hon. Joseph E. Davies, United States Commissioner of Corporations, reviewed the tax legislation of the current year. Substantially this consists in the centralization of administration in six states, notably in Ohio; the establishment of six permanent state tax commissions;

the reduction, in Pennsylvania, of the rate applicable to buildings in cities of the second class; the adoption by Michigan of the New York "secured debts tax law"; the adoption of inheritance tax laws in two states and the revision of such laws in seventeen other states. In addition, Minnesota has divided all property subject to taxation into six classes; New Jersey and Arizona have adopted systems of tax maps; Wisconsin has made a number of changes with respect to its income tax; Pennsylvania and Connecticut have revised their forest taxation; Massachusetts, New York, and Nebraska have provided for special tax commissions and a variety of constitutional amendments have been adopted or are pending in twenty different states. Many of these provide for the separation of sources of state and local revenue or the classification of property for purposes of taxation. One pending in Pennsylvania proposes to permit graduated or progressive taxes; one in Oregon proposes graded and progressive taxes on income, and others in Kansas and Nebraska propose similar taxes on income, franchises, and occupations.

Michigan has adopted the New York "secured debts tax law," the repeal of which is advocated by Judge Woodbury, formerly chairman of the New York commission; Pennsylvania and Connecticut forest tax laws are along the lines recommended by the committee of the National Association (Professor Fairchild, chairman of the committee, is on the Connecticut commission); Connecticut as well as Massachusetts has followed New York in the adoption of the "model" inheritance tax law originally drafted by a committee of the National Association; and legislation in numerous other states has been influenced by the same law.

Of very great interest is the persistent retention of the general property tax system by Ohio in spite of repeated efforts to get rid of it and, further, the extremely advanced step recently taken in the supervision of assessments in an effort to enforce this system. All local elective offices relating to assessments and review have been abolished and the entire machinery put under the control of the state commission and its appointees. This centralization in Ohio exceeds that of Indiana, Wisconsin, or any other state. However, the appointment of assessors was not put under civil service regulation.

At the business meeting of the association, Mr. A. E. Holcomb, treasurer, reported a present membership of 425, practically a doubling within the past year, and also a very marked improvement in the finances, there now being a handsome balance on hand to devote to the

proposed extension of activities. All the old officers were re-elected and only two changes were made in the executive committee.

The association recommended holding the 1915 meeting on the Pacific coast, possibly at San Francisco. At present Indianapolis and Denver are the most active contenders for the 1914 conference. The times and places of both meetings, however, are determined finally by the executive committee. On the whole the 1913 conference was among the most successful yet held and the past year has certainly been the most prosperous one for the association.

Cornell University.

Roy G. BLAKELY.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. The need has long been felt in Canada of some organization of national scope for the discussion and investigation of political and economic problems. At the Boston meeting of the American Economic and Political Science associations last Christmas, a group of the Canadians in attendance held a meeting and made arrangements to organize such a society. During the year a good membership was built up and in September the organization was effected at Ottawa. At this meeting a program of papers was presented. While taking the name of the Canadian Political Science Association, the new organization proposes to deal with economic and social as well as with political problems. In order not to conflict with the meeting of the American societies, to which many of the members belong, it was arranged to hold the annual meetings in September. The next one will be held in September, 1914, in Toronto.

Officers were elected as follows: president, Dr. Adam Shortt, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa; vice-presidents, Professor James Mavor of the University of Toronto, Hon. Sydney Fisher of Ottawa, Herbert B. Ames, M.P., of Montreal; secretary-treasurer, Professor O. D. Skelton, Queens University, Kingston. The executive committee is composed of the foregoing and also Dr. James Bonar, Ottawa; Hector McInnes, K.C., Halifax; C. Hill-Tout, Vancouver, B.C.; President W. C. Murray, Saskatoon; G. Y. Chown, Kingston; Professor Stephen Leacock, McGill University; Professor G. I. H. Lloyd, University of Toronto; A. H. F. Lefroy, K.C., Toronto; Professor Montpetit, University of Laval, Montreal; John A. Cooper, Toronto.

It is announced that the proceedings of the 1913 meeting will shortly be published. Among the papers presented are to be noted: "The housing of our immigrant workers," by Bryce M. Stewart; "Agricultural credit in the West," by J. A. Stevenson; "The role of the middleman," by R. H. Coats; "Canada's balance of trade," by Dr.

James Bonar; and "The working of the Lloyd-George insurance act," by E. F. Newcombe, Jr.

The American Statistical Association is planning to celebrate its 75th anniversary with special observance in February, 1914. The anniversary meeting will be held in Boston. A more lasting memorial is planned in the publication of a book dealing with the development and progress of statistics in various countries of the world, to be prepared by leading statisticians. It is announced that representatives of 16 countries have already promised their coöperation.

The Third Conference of the National Housing Association will be held in Cincinnati, probably December 3, 4 and 5, 1913.

The National Association of Corporation Schools, which was organized a year ago, held its first annual convention at Dayton, Ohio, September 16-19. Professor Galloway, of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, was re-elected secretary of the association, and is preparing plans for the next convention, which will be held in the East.

HARVARD BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH. The Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University in 1911 increased its organization by establishing the Bureau of Business Research. In May, 1913, after two years of work in field and office, this bureau issued its first bulletin entitled *Object and History of the Bureau in Brief, with Some Preliminary Figures on the Retailing of Shoes*. A second edition is now ready.

The establishment of the Bureau of Business Research is but another symptom of the research spirit of the times. Many economists, particularly those of the younger generation, have for some time felt that more inductive study of actual economic processes and more specific knowledge of them should be gained before any further important constructive work in economic theory be attempted. If, then, the definition of business as applied economics should be accepted, the founding of the Bureau of Business Research might be held to have a close relation to this feeling among economists.¹

More specifically, however, the bureau was established to gather, classify, and describe facts about business.² It is believed that a university has, for gathering these facts, an inherently strategic posi-

¹ It is, doubtless, hardly necessary to say that at this stage the bureau is troubling itself very little about economic theory, although on pages 10, 11, and 13 of its bulletin some facts related to the theory of rent are mentioned.

² The first six pages of the first bulletin go more at length into the object and history of the bureau.

tion pertaining to a disinterested, non-competing, and trusted third party. But the main object of the bureau is to get precise and reliable information about business for the Graduate School of Business Administration. An important but incidental work is to furnish this information in usable form for the business world and for other institutions of training for business.

Business comprehends the great divisions of production, market distribution, and administration. Market distribution was selected as being the field of business most pressing for attention; shoes was selected as the commodity for study. Shoes is a commodity not so complex as some, and yet it is a staple, distributed in every main way—through wholesaler and retailer, through dealer only, direct to the user, through the manufacturer's own store, and by mail. For its retailing there are all the main types of retailer—the retailer with but one store selling one commodity, footwear only; the department store in the city; the general store in the country; the chain store, manufacturer's and non-manufacturer's, local and interstate, with a varying number of store-units handling footwear only.

The first concrete task was to find out and assemble the operating costs of a large number of shoe stores and shoe departments. In the summer of 1911, field agents visited shoe retailers in Ohio and Wisconsin, as typical American areas, and soon learned that practically no two retailers kept their accounts in the same way. Some, for example, reckoned profits on the cost and some on the selling price. Some charged salary for their own time and rent for their own stores, while others did not. Some meant one thing by selling expense and some meant another. Figures that could be adjusted and made serviceable were secured, but the need of a common basis of comparison, a common measure, was clearly seen. The standard example of the uniform system of accounts for railroads was, of course, before the bureau. But this was imposed from above by authority; its adoption did not rest upon voluntary coöperation. More recently the United Typothetae of America has succeeded in enlisting a large proportion of the printers of the country to adopt a uniform set of accounts³ permitting accurate cost comparisons. Early in 1912 the bureau gave to the trade a uniform accounting system for shoe retailers. It has been received kindly by various trade associations both national and local, by trade papers, and by the shoe retailer individually.

In the summer and fall of 1912 more agents of the bureau were out

³Standard Uniform Cost Finding System, devised by American Printers Cost Commission.

in the East, on the Pacific coast, and in the central West, explaining and introducing the system, and securing figures direct from the books of shoe dealers. In May, 1913, there were full and reliable data on a uniform basis of accounting collected from 130 shoe stores representing nearly every section of the country but especially eight large cities—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati. On this data was based the first bulletin, which discussed specifically; gross profit, total operating expense, the various expenses of buying, sales force, advertising, deliveries, rent, interest, and the topics of stock-turns and annual sales of the average salesperson. Range figures were given, lowest and highest, and central figures (not averages); and, finally, figures about which there was a concentration sufficient to indicate a realizable standard.

In the summer of 1913, more extensive field work than ever was carried on. Field agents visited shoe retailers in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and California. In September, the number of retail shoe stores adopting the bureau's uniform accounting system or coöperating to the degree of furnishing specific figures from their own businesses was over 600. With this much broader basis of data it will be possible to make narrower cost classifications than before; for example, according to the population of the community where the concern is located, the volume of business done, and the grade of business done. Thus will the analyzed costs of retailing, actual and possible, be obtained, while the costs of distributing by wholesalers and by manufacturers selling direct, will also be secured—this last a much less tedious and expensive task.

The bureau has also been making a further reconnaissance of the field of distribution and has selected certain other commodities for investigation—ready-to-wear clothing, groceries, books, and hardware, to be taken up in the order named, about one year apart. The possibility of work for the bureau is vast. The side of distribution between the producer of raw material and the manufacturer has not been touched at all, and besides distribution there are the great fields of production and administration.

In conducting the work of the bureau, the field agent is absolutely essential. Although an extensive mail propaganda has been carried on, statistics prepared after two years' and one month's work showed that over four fifths of the adopters and data had been secured by agents, as opposed to mail; and the quality of their information is so far superior that the mail information is used for corroborative purposes

only. So far, these agents have been chosen from the school's staff and from second-year students. These are graduate students with training in economics, accounting, and business organization. The plan affords an opportunity to students of the school to gain experience during the summer months. As the students for this work are carefully selected, because of the quality of their own work and other considerations, it has already become a mark of distinction, and a corresponding stimulus to be chosen as a field agent of the bureau. Even if it becomes necessary to establish a permanent nucleus of more mature field agents, there will always be an opportunity for supplementary work by these selected student agents. Such appointments might be somewhat fancifully called business interne-ships.

The Bureau of Business Research has received much appreciated aid in the form of suggestions and constructive criticism from many sources. It welcomes communications or coöperation of any nature from any reader interested in its work.

Harvard University.

SELDEN O. MARTIN.

The New York School of Philanthropy, under the directorship of Edward T. Devine, began the year in enlarged quarters on the top floor of the United Charities Building. In his annual report for the year 1912-13, the director calls attention to the addition of Porter R. Lee, Henry W. Thurston, Kate Holladay Claghorn, and George E. Johnson to the permanent staff, giving their entire time to the work of the school; the requirement of two full academic years of resident study for the diploma; and the closer alliance with the work of various philanthropic agencies of the city and municipal departments.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has selected a permanent advisory board on the valuation of railroads, under the act recently passed by Congress, to assist the director. Dr. Edward W. Bemis has been appointed a member of this advisory commission, together with Hon. J. S. Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and C. F. Staples, of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

Mr. J. M. Atkinson, chairman of the Missouri Public Service Commission, has recommended to the curators of the University of Missouri, the establishment of a chair for instruction on the subject of physical valuation and appraisement of public utilities. It is advised that such a course be opened in connection with the economic and engineering department for the instruction of students who would be eligible for employment by the commission.

The Bureau of the Census has decided to undertake a new investigation relating to wealth, debt, and taxation. This will continue the inquiry begun in 1902, a report of which was printed in 1907. Dr. John Lee Coulter has been appointed representative of the Bureau of the Census to take charge of this investigation.

The name of the Bureau of Labor of the federal Department of Labor has been changed to "The Bureau of Labor Statistics."

The United States Commission appointed by President Wilson to make a special investigation of rural credit in European countries has intrusted the drafting of the report to a committee of which Dr. John Lee Coulter is chairman. It is expected that the report will be presented during the coming session of Congress.

The American Commission, organized under the direction of the Southern Commercial Congress for study of rural credit, will also submit a report. This will be available as a public document early in December.

The Cambridge Housing Association, of which Professor James Ford of Harvard University is president, has made its first report, *Housing Conditions in Cambridge* (Arthur C. Comey, secretary, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass., pp. 31). A special investigation covered 397 houses in 7 sections of the city. Statistical tables show the number of families per house, construction and state of repairs of houses, lighting of rooms, and conditions of toilets and cellars.

The Massachusetts Commission of Immigration is to report in January its findings and recommendations as to the conditions of the foreign population of the state. The chief matters under consideration are the protection, education, and distribution of immigrants. The commission has a number of investigators in the field and is holding public hearings at various typical industrial centers. Miss Grace Abbott, secretary of the Immigrant Protection League of Chicago, is executive secretary of the commission (Room 440, State House, Boston).

At the last session of the legislature of New York a commission to revise the banking law was created; 14 members constitute this commission. Mr. A. Barton Hepburn is chairman, and on the membership is to be noted Professor Joseph F. Johnson, of New York University. The commission will hold public hearings, to which will be invited bankers, economists, and others interested in the revision of the banking law.

The Industrial Development Bureau of the Merchants Association of New York is engaged in making an industrial survey of New York city, under the direction of Dr. Edward E. Pratt, formerly of the New York School of Philanthropy. The inquiry has for its object, first, to find out the disadvantages which local manufacturers labor under, with the idea of eliminating them, and, second, to discover the fundamental economic advantages of New York city for different lines of industry, for the purpose of bringing new factories and industries into the New York territory.

The Department of Labor Statistics, Board of Trade, London, announces the appointment of F. H. McLeod as director.

By a decree of May 13, 1913, the French government has constituted a special commission of 24 members, to investigate the factors affecting the health and efficiency of the laboring population and the various problems connected with its vocational distribution. The Minister of Labor (M. Henry Chéron) is president of the commission and its whole personnel is of unusual distinction. Two sub-commissions have been formed, one of which is to concern itself with physiological problems, while the other will direct various statistical inquiries which will be undertaken by the Ministry of Labor.

Housing conditions and rents continue to be the subjects of frequent investigations by European statistical bureaus. The results of recent inquiries will be found in: "Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France," July, 1913, p. 390; "Beiträge zur Statistik der Stadt Mannheim," 1912, Nos. 27, 29; "Der Wohnungsmarkt in München," München, 1913; "Der Wohnungsmarkt in Strassburg, Beiträge zur Statistik der Stadt Strassburg," 1913; "Die Mietpreise in der Stadt Zürich in den Jahren 1907 bis 1911," Zürich, 1913.

Mr. A. N. Kiaer, who has had such an honorable career as director of the Statistical Bureau of Norway since 1867, has recently resigned. His successor is Mr. Rygg, professor of political economy and statistics at the University of Christiania.

During the past year the libraries of the New York Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the New York School of Philanthropy, and the Russell Sage Foundation, have been merged into one, to be known as the Russell Sage Foundation Library. This is now housed in a new building at Lexington Avenue and 27th Street. The library contains about 10,000 bound volumes and 15,000 pamphlets; 250 periodicals are received, and articles of value are clipped, filed, and indexed.

A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, announce the publication of "The National Social Science Series," edited by President McVey, of the University of North Dakota. Among the volumes for early publication are *The Family*, by Professor J. M. Gillette; *Money*, by Professor William A. Scott; *Taxation*, by C. B. Fillebrown; *Competition*, by J. F. Crowell; and *Political Economy*, by President McVey. The purpose of this series is to "furnish for busy men and women a brief but essentially sane and sound discussion of present-day questions." The price of each volume will be 50 cents.

A new edition of the *Immigration Problem*, by J. W. Jenks and W. J. Lauck, is announced.

Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons announce a new serial publication, Pitman's *Commercial Self-Educator*, in 16 seven-penny fortnightly parts, illustrated. Mr. Robert W. Holland, author of business legal books, and lecturer on commercial subjects, is the editor.

The New York Public Library has at its disposal a number of copies of a volume issued by the National Association of Customs Brokers, copyrighted in 1909, and entitled *Customs Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, with Alphabetical Schedule and Administrative Provisions, Superseding the Customs Administrative Act of 1880 etc.* The volume contains also the text of the Cuban reciprocity treaty; sealing act of December 29, 1897; pure food act of March 3, 1903, and list of parcel-post countries; and is especially valuable for its elaborate index of the Payne-Aldrich act, and full references to all Treasury decisions. Libraries desiring a copy may obtain it by applying to the Reference Librarian, New York Public Library, New York, and enclosing eight cents to cover postage.

The federal Department of Agriculture has begun the publication of a new "Journal of Agricultural Research." The first number was issued in October. It is designed to give early notice of the economic value of progress in scientific research applied to agricultural problems. For the first few issues the publication will be largely confined to papers from the Department of Agriculture only. Later numbers will probably include articles prepared by investigators in state colleges and experiment stations. The publication is technical in character and will not be circulated except among scientific specialists.

The Department of Agriculture has discontinued the publication of the "Monthly Crop Reporter." Crop statistics will be furnished for the press as heretofore, and there will be issued a "weekly news letter" in typewritten form.

The "Washington University Studies" is a new quarterly publication. Each alternate number is to be devoted to studies in philology, philosophy, psychology, history, economics, and sociology, while the remaining numbers are devoted to the natural sciences and to technology. The second number (St. Louis, Oct., 1913) is edited by Professor A. A. Young, and contains, beside historical and literary papers, articles by Dr. G. B. Mangold and Dr. C. E. Persons summarizing the results of recent investigations undertaken by the School of Social Economy of Washington University. These studies relate to "Industrial opportunities of children in St. Louis," and "Neglected children."

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, during October and November, gave six lectures in London on the general title "Socialism Re-stated." These will shortly be published.

Gustav Fock, Schlossgasse 7-9, Leipzig, has issued *Catalogue No. 433*, giving a list of books on political economy, taken from the libraries of P. Hirsch of Berlin, K. P. Hermes of Charlottenburg, and R. Seigfried, professor at the University of Königsberg. Over 4700 items are listed.

The School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University announces the publication of a new magazine "Business Education." The sub-title is "A Self-Filing Magazine of Business Information." Every article is indexed for the purpose of filing and giving the reader a more correct idea of its contents than the title might indicate. The magazine is to be so arranged that no two articles will be on the same page, thus permitting the filing of each article without destroying any other. Dean Joseph French Johnson is consulting editor; Charles W. Gerstenberg, secretary of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, is managing editor; and Mr. Richard P. Ettinger is business manager.

In "The Nation" for September 4 reference is made to the publication of a new monthly magazine, edited by Dr. Giovanni Preziosi, entitled "La Vita Italiana all' Estero." This consists of 80 pages a number, and contains articles concerning the condition of the Italians in the United States. It is published at Via Due Macelli, 9, Rome; annual subscription is 12 lire.

"Die Geisteswissenschaften" is a new weekly publication of which the first number appeared on October 1 (Leipzig, Veit & Comp.). Edited by Dr. Otto Buek and Professor Paul Herre, its purpose is to furnish a clearing center for the various special interests within the

general field of the humanities, much as *Science* serves the natural sciences in this country. Its plan provides for contributions of general interest by specialists, for papers and discussions relating to the status of universities and other institutions of learning and to methods of instruction and research, for reports on the progress of research in special fields, and for reviews, accounts of the meetings of learned societies, personal notes, and current bibliography. The first number sets a very high standard, counting several well-known leaders of German thought among its contributors. Of special interest to economists are papers by Professor Rudolph Eucken on "Zur Einigung der Geisteswissenschaften" and by Professor Paul Mombert on "Die neuere Entwicklung der Bevölkerungslehre in Deutschland."

Appointments and Resignations

Professor Edward M. Arnos has returned to Olivet College, after a year's absence spent at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Gilbert G. Benjamin has been appointed assistant professor of sociology in the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Lee Bidgood, lately of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed professor of economics in the University of Alabama.

Mr. A. L. Burt has recently been appointed lecturer in history and economics at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

Professor Frank T. Carlton, of Albion College, is giving a course in labor problems at the University of Michigan during the first semester of the current college year.

Professor John R. Commons has resigned from the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. He returns to his work in the University of Wisconsin.

Professor William J. Cunningham, of Harvard University, has been appointed president's assistant of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with headquarters at New Haven. He has been granted partial leave of absence, and will lecture at Harvard one day per week.

Mr. Frederick A. Dewey has been appointed lecturer on economics and sociology at Bryn Mawr College.

Dr. A. S. Dewing, formerly of Harvard University, is instructor at Yale University, conducting courses in corporate finance.

Professor John C. Duncan, lately of the University of Illinois, has been appointed professor of administration and accountancy in the University of Cincinnati College of Commerce.

Professor Richard T. Ely has returned from Europe and resumed work in the University of Wisconsin. While abroad he gave a series of lectures at the University of London, and continued on the continent the study of the land problem, in which he has for some time been engaged.

Dr. J. A. Estey, of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, has been appointed instructor in economics in the University of Wisconsin.

Professor W. C. Fisher has been appointed lecturer at Harvard University, and is to conduct a course during the second half-year on socialism and the modern labor movement in Europe.

Professor Lee Galloway, of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, has been elected vice-president of the American Fair Trade League, which is interested in exposing methods of unfair competition and fraudulent advertising. Professor Galloway is gathering statistics for the league relative to marketing methods in the wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Gerhard A. Gesell, recently at the University of Kansas, has been appointed assistant professor of economics at the New York University School of Commerce.

Professor Stephen A. Gilman, of the University of Wisconsin, conducted a party of students during the past summer in visiting important business establishments in Germany and neighboring states.

Dr. L. C. Gray, lately of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed associate professor of economics in the University of Saskatchewan. He is planning to spend the next three years largely in a study of the special economic problems confronting the farmers of Saskatchewan, and for this purpose a liberal research fund has been placed at his disposal.

Mr. P. W. Green has resigned his position in the economics department of Washington State College.

President Arthur T. Hadley has been elected a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Professor M. B. Hammond, of the Ohio State University, was appointed in July a member of the Industrial Commission of Ohio. He will retain his connection with the department of economics at the university. A law authorizing this new commission is patterned after that of Wisconsin. It creates a commission of three, each appointed for a term of six years, at a salary of \$5000.

Mr. G. W. W. Hanger has recently been appointed a member of the new Board of Mediation and Conciliation. Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, of Illinois, has been appointed chief clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Washington, to succeed Mr. Hanger.

Professor C. C. Huntington, of the Ohio State University, has been promoted to a full professorship of economics and sociology.

Dr. G. N. Janes has been made instructor in economics and political science at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Professor Emory R. Johnson has been appointed a member of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania. His term runs for seven years.

Dr. J. B. Kennedy, lately instructor of economics in Union College, Schenectady, has accepted the position of professor of economics and history at the Presbyterian College of North Carolina.

Mr. Alvin H. Kessler has been appointed instructor in journalism in the School of Economics, University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. William H. Kiekhoefer has been promoted to an instructorship in economics in the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. J. Gordon McKay has been appointed assistant in economics in the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Theresa McMahan, of the University of Washington, has been appointed on the Minimum Wage Commission created by the last legislature.

Dr. James D. Magee, formerly of Western Reserve University, has been appointed instructor in economics in the University of Cincinnati.

Professor Royal Meeker has resigned his position in the department of economics in Princeton University, and assumed charge of the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington.

Mr. A. A. Osborn has been appointed instructor in commerce and industry in the School of Economics, University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Edward E. Pratt during the past summer directed the courses of economics in Europe for New York University. Thirty-five students were members of these courses, divided into three groups: (1) European commerce and industry; (2) labor problems and industrial betterment; (3) social problems. The countries visited included England, Scotland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, and Switzerland. For this work the students receive university credit leading to higher degrees.

Mr. Charles H. Preston, of the New York University School of Commerce, has been appointed to an assistant professorship of business administration.

Professor C. L. Raper, of the University of North Carolina, has been appointed correspondent of the federal Rural Organization Service for the district covering the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. During the past summer Professor Raper served as an expert for the Constitutional Amendments Commission of North Carolina.

Dr. W. E. Rappard has resigned his position as assistant professor in Harvard University, having accepted a professorship of economic history at Geneva University.

Mr. Stockton Raymond has resigned his position in the department of economics and sociology at the Ohio State University to engage in practical philanthropic work.

Miss Emilie Renz has been appointed instructor in economics and sociology at the Ohio State University.

Professor E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, is on leave of absence for the first semester of the current year to investigate sociological conditions in South America.

Mr. Clare L. Rotzel, of the New York University School of Commerce, has been promoted to an associate professorship of accounting.

Miss Beatrice H. Sheets has been promoted as assistant professor in the Ohio State University.

Mr. Herbert D. Simpson, of Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, has been appointed instructor in economics in the University of Wisconsin.

Professor A. W. Taylor, of Washington State College, has been appointed by the federal Rural Organization Service as collaborator for the Northwest.

Professor Carl W. Thompson has resigned his position at the University of Minnesota and accepted a position with the Rural Organization Service at Washington.

Mr. J. A. Todd, formerly on the staff of McGill University, has been appointed professor of economics in Dalhousie University.

Dr. Frank D. Tyson, lately of the New York School of Philanthropy, has been appointed instructor in sociology in the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. V. N. Valgren has been appointed to an assistant professorship of economics in the University of Kansas.

Professor Albert W. Whitney, lately of the University of California, has been appointed associate actuary of the New York State Insurance Department. In 1905 Professor Whitney was employed by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific to prepare and report on the rates to be charged for policies containing the co-insurance clause. In 1906 he was employed by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco to investigate and report on the settlement made by fire insurance companies of the losses arising through the conflagration of that year. In 1910 he was retained as actuary to the joint committee of the legislature of New York, authorizing an investigation of the affairs of insurance companies other than those doing a life insurance business. As a member of the Actuarial Society of America, Professor Whitney has made various contributions.

Dr. N. R. Whitney has been appointed instructor in political economy at Johns Hopkins University.

During the past summer Professor Philip B. Kennedy, instructor in trade and transportation in New York University, and Mr. William J. Barney, made an investigation in Europe in regard to the economic, commercial and industrial aspects of free ports. This inquiry was made under the auspices of the Committee of Foreign Trade of the Merchants' Association.

Professor Robert Coit Chapin, of Beloit College, died September 12, at the age of fifty. He was the author of *The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City*, an investigation based on studies as secretary of a committee working under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation.